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ISSUE NO. 14
BIGFOOT RECORD
"The World's Leading BIGFOOT Newsletter".
Hello out there fellow BIGFOOT research enthusiasts. In this issue, you will see a variety of information about BIGFOOT such as sightings, book reviews and drawings of BIGFOOT.
So feel free to send any information on BIGFOOT to:
BILL GREEN 21 BENHAM ST. APT. F BRISTOL, CT 06010
[AD] TELEPHONE: (203) 582-4752 OR FAX (203) 584-9598 (NO COLLECT CALLS PLEASE)
o Lucas Garcia JR
from 95.
Bill
Treen
Drawing of BIGFOOT
Courtesy of M-M.

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CREDIT: MICHAEL JOINER
Report on the sightings of the Bigfoot in New Mexico
By the Southern Sasquatch Society 5/8/95.
We've done a extensive look into the possibility of Bigfeet in the state of New Mexico. Since 1968 there have been seven sightings. As I will list chronologically:
1) Summer 1968/ N. of Anthony/ Couple/ While driving on highway 10, saw black Bigfoot with wavy hair eating a road kill.
Noted, BFN p.177
2) 1969/ Chuska Mts. 2 Navaho shepherds/ Shot at 8ft Bigfoot which ran wounded into canyon; helped by two others.
Noted, BFN p. 183
3) Jan. 1970/ Clifford Heronemus, Robert Davis, Carl Martinez, David Chiaramonte/ Bigfoot ran beside witnesses' car 45mph until they shot at it. Noted BFN p.183
4) 1971/ Chuska Mts./ -/ Bigfoot taking sheep from corrals; one seen walking with sticks on its arms. Noted BFN p.188
5) Oct. 1980/ Gene Bryan, Mike Waldrop/ While camping with families, heard loud scream and saw creature standing by tree. Noted BFN p.229
6) Oct. 1980/ Artesia/ Marion Dean/ Saw black 7ft Bigfoot with white eyes standing in alley near her apartment.
Noted BFN p.230
7) June 1986/ Mescalro Indian Reservation/ Indian Woman/ Saw black Bigfoot eating apples out of trees: the next day

saw the same Bigfoot behind her house on a cliff watching the house. Indian woman to Michael Joiner.
The 6 of the sightings that I have listed were noted in the Bigfoot Casebook and the other was uncovered in research. I will go though them one at a time to show what was uncovered.
The Anthony sighting took place at midnight on a four lane hyw. I was unable to find the couple, but I did search the area in question. I found the area to be part Franklin Mts. who's highest mountain is 5,900ft. The vegetation in the area is one of desert, with srub and one seed juiper trees. The climate is very arid, with an average amount of rainfall under 10 inches. The wildlife in the area consist of bobcat, skunk, and coyote. There are some bear in the mountains, but are rarely seen. After being in the area I see no way that a Bigfoot could have been seen. The area is desert in 100 miles square. There could be no way for a Bigfoot to get there unless walking over a large desert. Also there is no adequate water or food, thus I rule that what was seen was a coyote or bear nothing else.
Madison, The Capital Times
OCT 16 884
Madison (Wis.)
It was real, and no one can tell me it wasn't'
Richard Heide
8516 W Capal De
Mower W153727
OCT. 16, 1984
Images such as Bigfoot almost universal
The Associated Press
Wayne Lung, a U.S. Forest Service spokesman. displays the plaster cast of the foot of a creature sighted in 1982 near Walla Walla, Wash. Also shown is a sketch of "Bigfoot" drawn by the Forest Service employee who says he sighted the creature.
By JAY RATH
Capital Times Staff Writer
Just in the outer fringes of the headlights, not quite out of the headlight range, I saw this big hairy thing. It scared the devil out of me. It was probably seven or eight feet tall. It was running across, from south to north, and I jumped a four or five-lool barbed wire fence."
The story of what Dennus Fewless saw near Dela-van that late night in July 1964, is one of Wisconsin's few reports of Bigfool
Bigtool, also known by the Indian name Sa qualch, has been described by hundreds of people since the 1800s as a large, heavy ape-like creature that walks on two legs Defuuuve proof of the crea-ture's existence has not yet been found
Whule most sighungs are reported to have oc curred in the Northwest. Sasquatch has been re ported across the United States from Arizona to

Maine, from Washington to Flonda
Just as often as sighungs are made, large tracks are found, earning the legendary creature the ruck-name, "Bigfool"
In addition to the report by Fewless, bow hunters in Fremont, near Weyauwega, have said they saw the creature in 1968
A Delavan nalive. Fewless said he was driving home around midnight after working at the Admiral Televison Corp. in Harvard, IL After turning onto Wisconsin 89 from U.S. 14 his headlights picked up an animal running across the road, from field to held on two legs. It was dark colored and weighed be Iween 400 and 500 pounds
"I was awful scared that rught" said Fewless H. That was no man. It was all hairy from leet to head"
The next day Fewless and his wife returned to the spol, to look for footprints or other evidence The hot July sun had hardened the ground so that there were no tracks "Rut we found where the corn had been pushed back aside." Fewless s
Robert A. Hrightman, a professor in the Depart ment of Anthropology at the University of Wiscon sin, has studied reports of Bigfoot in the sensational press. He said he doesn't believe the creature exists But he still is interested in studying why people be eve the reports
"I think it fits into a larger tendency that you can observe in every human society," said Brightman "Images like Bigfoot, images between humans and animals, seem to be common to people of all states of society," he said. "If it's not universal, ILs close to universal"
Stories of near-human creatures are indeed wide spread Ancient Greece had its hall-man, hall-horse centaur. Besides Sasquatch on the North Pacific Coast, there is Nepal's Yeu the Abominable Snow man China has a wild man and Russia has a snow man. Theorists have seized on the widespread na Lure of these stones as proof of the creatures exist ence.
Brightman likes to keep an eye on publications such as the Nauonal Enquirer, in which he said Big foot stones surface every two or three weeks. Hed vides the published accounts be fods there into three categories:
1. Rigfoot the Monster In this version, the huge. slavering creature stalks humans and attempt to kill and eat them. Only narrow escapes allow these stories to be told at all. This kind of story. Brighuman said is in the tradition of wild-man and werewolf

legends
2 Bigfoot the House Pet This docule. dependent creature is in need of human and and care A recent example of this type of story Brightman said was headlined "1 Deuvered Bigfoot's Baby As the story goes, an Alberta farm girl went into the family barm where she discovered a female Sasquatch in labor The giri aided in delivery. In the dawn, the creature expressed its heartfelt grautude in a touching hyp nouc gaze. The beast looked right into the prism and left
1 Bigfoot Friend of Man In this third categor injured hunters and last travelers are befnended b the gentle giants who and them Someumes ue creatures lead the humans to a cave or dwelling where Bigfoot nuclear families are coserved.com plete with speech or some other method of sending complex messages to each other
The tale by Fewless, however, doesn't easily fil into any of these categones
"I'm no nut" said Fewless I'd been making that same drive right after night It wasn't just a one-right affair I know what to look for You know what deer look like or skunk or bear you know what that looks like.
This didn't look anything like that at all he added "As far as I'm concerned it was real and no one can tell me it wasn't"
Not all Sasquatch reports are as simple and straightforward. Some of the stories are strange and outlandish
Brightman said that because the stones are en widespread it leads one to believe that they may serve some intellectual or emotional function. Some people just may want to beueve in a Big Fool Hrightman says society may feel a need to sepa. rate itself from animals to know how we are diller ent Creatures that merge the characteristics of man and animal let us define ourselves more clear-ly The closer the creature comes, the more specific we can inake the rules for being human
Credit Paul cuttle
RICHARD HEIDEN via COUD-I

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SASQUATCH SIGHTINGS IN THE B.T.
(Bridgewater Triangle)
MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995
* * *
TOWN/CITY
STREET

Bridgewater
Bridgewater
DESCRIPTION
DATE/
AREA
TIME
A large hairy creature
Woods
walking upright
1970
A huge bear-like
creature lumbering
Woods
1970
Early Aft.
Bridgewater
Broad St.
Tall furry creature with Woods
big shoulders & long
200'
dark brown hair walk-
Bridgewater
Elm St.
W. Bridgewater North St.
W. Bridgewater
ing slowly behind hill
Tall furry man-like
creature
Tall furry man-like
creature w/orange-red
eyes, standing eating a
pumpkin.
Tall furry man-like
creature with fangs &
reddish-orange eyes
standing upright.
Suddenly, ran down a
path when campfire
became bigger.
behind a
small hill
Back of a
garden in
front of
1978------
Early Aft.
woods.
In
Hockomock
Swamp
45' from
campfire.

8/5
1985
CREDIT TO:
Joseph De andrade
Very late
at night
MONDAY, APRIL 24, 1995 3
The Daily Telegraph
[AD] 1 CANADA SQUARE LONDON E14 5DT TEL. 0171 538 5000 TELEX: 22874
[AD] TRAFFORD PARK MANCHESTER M17 1SL TEL: 0161 872 5939

Why the legend of Bigfoot fails to stand up

By Caroline Davies

THE existence of "Bigfoot", a yeti-type humanoid creature whose giant footprints were said to have been found in America, was probably an elaborate hoax, according to new research presented in London yesterday.

The tracks, measuring 16 inches by seven inches, could have been made by a "foot" carved from wood, suspended from cables and pressed into soft mud.

The Bigfoot phenomenon, which has spawned a commercial culture in America. including Bigfoot pizzas and special snow skis, began in October 1958 when some road-builders took a plaster cast of a footprint they claimed was found at "Bluff Creek. 20 miles north of Klamath, California.

Its photographs were published around the world, and several crypto-zoologists. people dedicated to researching the existence of such creatures as the Abominable Snowman, began detailed investigations.

But, claims Professor Loren Coleman, Bigfoot was a prank, played on the construction gang by its boss. Mr Ray Wallace. In a paper

presented to the Fortean Times UnConvention 1995 at the University of London he said previously unpublished letters from researchers threw doubt on the theory that a Bigfoot ever walked in the aptly-named Bluff Creek.
Prof Coleman, 47. a professor of child welfare at the University of Southern Maine, in Portland. said the circumstances of the discovery had never been seriously examined before.
He added that the respected zoologist Ivan T Sanderson, who spent much time researching Bigfoot, had interviewed all parties concerned in the find. He never publicly expressed doubts about the authenticity of the footprints, but did in private letters, only recently discovered.
The Bigfoot legend was born when one construction worker, Mr Jerry Crew, discovered the footprint and took a plaster cast to his local newspaper office. Men working at nearby Mad River said that they too had seen prints.
Later, it was discovered these workers were also in the employ of Mr Wallace.
Hair and droppings purportedly from Bigfoot were later proved to be from moose.
Prof Coleman believes that Mr Wallace may have used the pranks to "keep some control of his Indian workers, who told tales of hairy forest cannibals and Indian-devils".
Prof Coleman and Bigfoot Credit: Loren Coleman.

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Book review
CENTER FOR BIGFOOT STUDIES
A COMPREHE
CONCER
THE ABO
11
WELL DONE..."
BIBLIOGRAPHY
GFOOT,
NOWMEN
GS
BIG FOOTNOTES: A COMPREHENSIVE BIBLI-
OGRAPHY CONCERNING BIGFOOT, THE ABOM-
INABLE SNOWMEN AND RELATED BEINGS, BY
DANNY PEREZ. 1988. 189 JAM-PACKED
PAGES OF REFERENCES ON THIS FASCINATING
MYSTERY. THIRTEEN INDIVIDUAL CHAPTERS
COVERED, WITH CITATIONS ON BOOKS, A
STATE BY STATE SECTION ON NEWSPAPER
REPORTS, COMICS, ETC. QUALITY BOUND
WITH A BREATHTAKING FRONT COVER. A
MUST-HAVE REFERENCE TOOL. $16 POSTPAID.
'crez
CENTER FOR BIGFOOT STUDIES
BigfooCimes
October 20, 1992
Copyright Danny Perez, 1992
Rom
Sam Happy
Pg. 10 Latrobe Bulletin 11-6-95
Bigfoot Hairs
Undergo DNA
Analysis
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COLUMBUS, Ohio (AP) Fo
- Scientists are trying to pin
down Bigfoot by the hair of
his chinny-chin-chin.
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Ohio State University rc-
searchers are using DNA
analysis on a few tufts of hair
found in a Pacific Northwest
forest where three men, in-
cluding two former forest

rangers, spotted a group of "Bigfoots" about 100 fcct away in the dark.

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I

"I don't expect anything ! to happen because I'm pretty skeptical about this. But good science requires some wild-goose chases from time to time, Frank Poirier, 1 chairman of the Ohio State's Department of Anthropology.

The analysis should determine if the hair came from a human or another known primatc.

"After the creatures left, they picked up hair from the locale, as well as footprints and knuckle prints," he said.

One of the men, Wes Sumerlin, of Walla Walla, Wash., hopes the DNA testing proves what he already knows: They're out there.

"There's no doubt in my mind I saw onc, he said Sunday.

SAID PROMINENT BIGFOOT INVESTIGATOR, RENE DAHINDEN, "...GREAT JOB..." & ABOUT THIS HANDSOMELY ILLUSTRATED AND EXTENSIVELY RESEARCHED BOOKLET COMMEMORATING THE 25TH ANNIVERSARY OF ROGER PATTERSON'S BIGFOOT FILM. "BIGFOOT AT BLUFF CREEK" IS YOUR VERY OWN GUIDED TOUR THROUGH THE FACTS, WITH NEVER BEFORE PUBLISHED PHOTOS. A COLLECTOR'S ITEM THIS WILL BE AT ONLY S6 POSTPAID.

le:

o press in this continutative edition of the BigfooTimes we turn the hands of our watch counterclockwise, many a time, until we have regressed one quarter of a century, October 20, 1967,

to be exact. On this day in Bluff Creek, California the late Roger Patterson collected photographic evi dence, a film of a Sasquatch. The Patterson film is to the Bigfoot field what the Zapruder film is to the Kennedy assassination. Throughout the pages of this issue we explore the intricacies of that film, the filmsite, the involved investigators and the aftermath. As you read remember: closed umbrellas don't work. Neither do closed minds.

No Bigfoot has ever been killed or captured, and no carcass or bones have ever been found.

S

Photo copyright René Dahinden, 1992

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ISBN: BIG D 6188-0-0

BIGHT AT BLUFF CREEP

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THE NATION

11/7/95

Ohio lab tests hair sent from Washington after Big Foot report

COLUMBUS, Ohio Scientists are using a new DNA matching process to determine whether tufts of hair recovered in August in the Blue Mountains of southeast Washington could belong to Bigfoot.

The two tufts of hair, each consisting of about a dozen strands, were sent to Ohio State University.

Paul Fuerst, an associate professor of molecular genetics, and a graduate student are using a DNA testing procedure being developed by the FBI for analysis of hair

strands that lack the roots normally
needed for identification.
The technique should be able to
determine whether the hair came
from a human or another known
primate.
The creatures reportedly were
seen by forest rangers at a distance
of about 100 feet in a dense forest.
INOCULATE
Find enlightenment through love,
not manipulation.
Say NO to deceptive alien entities.
For FREE stickers send self-addressed stamped envelope to:
V2, Box 911, Stanwood, WA 98292.
Fear not.
Spread the Word.
Credit to: Ray Crowe

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050
GRANGE
ROBERT M PYLE
369 LOOP RD
[AD] GRAYS RIVER, WA 98621-9702
SANDUSKY REGISTER - MONDAY, NOVEMBER 6, 1995
Will DNA nab Bigfoot?
COLUMBUS (AP) - Research-
ers at Ohio State University hope
to come within a hair of verifying
the existence of Bigfoot.
Scientists are using a new DNA
matching process to determine
whether there may be more to the
sasquatch legend than some blur-
ry film footage and a few giant
footprints.
The new evidence consists of
two tufts of hair, each consisting of
about a dozen individual strands,
recovered in Washington state
after a recent sighting.
J
A
"This is the first time that I'm
aware of that anybody will be able
to do any DNA extractions (on Big-
foot)," said Frank Poirier, chair-
man of the Ohio State's Depart-
ment of Anthropology. "I don't
expect anything to happen

because i'm pretty skeptical about this. But good science requires some wild goose chases from time to time.

The testing is being done for the Oregon Regional Primate" Research Center.

'Good science requires some wild-goose chases from time to time.'
- Frank Poirier
OSU scientist

"Oregon has a large number of (Bigfoot) samples, all of which they treat with great skepticism," said Paul Fuerst, OSU associate professor of molecular genetics. "These two batches sent to us had the best possibility of being real.'

The creatures reportedly were observed at a distance of about 100 feet in a dense, dark forest.

"It was a sighting by forest rangers," Poirier said. "After the creatures left, they picked up hair from the locale, as well as footprints and knuckle prints.

Hundreds of observers have described Bigfoot as being a furry, muscular primate standing 6 feet to 10 feet tall. There is the blurry 1967 film of a creature fitting that description and some footprint casts, but most scientists find this insufficient proof.

Fuerst and a graduate student. Jamie Austin, are using a DNA testing protocol being developed by the FBI for analysis of hair strands that lack the roots normally needed for identification.

Austin, a forensic scientist, is using the Bigfoot hair as well as human and chimpanzee hair to do an independent genetic evaluation of the protocol.

The technique should be able to determine whether the Bigfoot hair came from a human or another known primate, Austin said.

Tests so far suggest the hair did

not come from a primate.
If the Washington hair samples
turn out to be from an unknown
primate, Poirier wants to compare
them with a single hair reputed to
be from the Chinese "wildman." a
human-like primate he has investi-
gated in Asia.
Credit to:
Walt Andrus
MUFON
Cover will be much-brighte
WHEN
BIGFOOT
WALKS
WHERE BIGFOOT WALKS:
Crossing the Dark Divide
by Robert Michael Pyle
An entertaining and provocatively
unpredictable search for the unknown.
[AD] $21.95, cloth
July 27, 1995 publication date
Houghton Mifflin Company
Book review.
215 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10003
THESE BOOKS
ARE MUST READS!!!

[PAGE BREAK]

Credit John Green,
DO SASQUATCHES MIGRATE?
There has always been speculation that sasquatches might migrate with the seasons, so that it might be possible to establish that they would be passing certain points at certain times of year.
I have looked for evidence of this in my computer entries in three different ways:
Relationship of altitude to the time of year.
Relationship of direction of travel to the time of year.
Relationship of location to the time of year.
None of these has shown any consistent pattern that would indicate migration.
Average altitude of incidents is highest in the summer, which is probably normal for most animals, but it is lowest not in the winter but in the spring, and the difference is less than 400 feet. Since human observers also would tend to be at higher altitudes in warmer weather there is probably no significance in these figures.
Direction of travel could be expected to be the most promising indicator, since a migratory pattern would surely be south prior to winter weather and north when winter is over. Alternatively, near the coast, there could be a movement west in the fall and east in spring.
Unfortunately I have only 126 track reports and 82 sighting

reports in which direction of travel is indicated. Even making some of these do double duty (counting "northwest", for instance, as both north and west) the numbers are small.

There are 14 northbound reports in spring compared to 9 southbound, which looks a bit promising, but in fall there are 27 northbound and only 20 southbound. In fact 54% of the directions noted were northbound, and if that were statistically valid all sasquatches would eventually end up in the Arctic Ocean. The only season when a majority headed south was summer, 25 southbound, 19 northbound.

East-west results were similar, with 54% headed west, and the greatest imbalance, 21 west to 13 east, coming in the spring when migration theory would have suggested travel in the opposite direction.

Looking at location, there is a complete jumble, with the distances involved probably too small to mean anything even if they were consistent. Perhaps the results could be summed up by noting that if the average latitude and longitude is worked out for reports in each of the four seasons, the locations for all four come within a circle just 30 miles in diameter, which, incidentally, is in Oregon just southeast of Portland.

The two sightings from the Chuska Mts. were both on the Navaho Indian Reservation. The first involved two shepherds who shot and hit the Bigfoot. I've been to the Reservation and talked with many of the Indians. They were most helpful. It was however in their opinion that a spirit was seen. Although I respect their beliefs I feel that maybe it could be something else. The area is mountainous and has many valleys that could hind a creature. However the climate is very dry and the vegetation can be both thick pines and srub. Two other Bigfeet were seen. Thus there would have to be enough food to support a small group of the creatures. This would be very hard in an area that would require the creatures to hunt continuously.

I was told that the Navaho people have a wolf god. This god dress as a wolf. It is possible that some of the sighting might result from this. However the second sighting might well be something else. Most of the people that I spoke with did not believe a Bigfoot was reasonable, but poor Indians that were living in the mountains. Also it can not be ruled out that drink might be involved. Gallup has the highest rate of alcoholism here and happens to be right in the next to the Reservation. My though is that it is possible that Bigfeet were involved, but the area is surrounded by desert and there is not a lot of food to keep them.

In January 1970, a Bigfoot was seen on near Zuni. I went to the area and found a creditable number of people that said that felt the stories were true, but none had seen anything since then. The area is semi-desert with in the southern part of the Chuska Mts. I was not able to find the youths now grown. John Green wrote in his book" that he had received a number of sightings in the area on both sides of the Arizona and New Mexico border". This vegetation is not the best to support a large group of Bigfeet. However it is possible that if more time could spent in the area it could prove or disprove, the

whole idea of Bigfeet in New Mexico.
The sighting at sitting Bull Falls is interesting, and
may be connected with the sighting in Mescalro. The area is
some what pine forested. There are camp areas around the falls
However the mountains in the area are no
and plenty of water.
more than 6,000ft. in the Guadalupe Mts. The two witness were
not found, but the locals in the area talked about the creature
that shows up every now and then. It is my opinion that the
seen at Sitting Bull Falls is the same one
creature that was
seen in the area around Mescalro. Which is about 80 miles north.
I have traveled the possible route of the Bigfoot and it is
possible to travel through many valley's that connect the two
areas. The Indian woman that was interviewed was reluctant to
talk about it and has no reason to lie. I believe that the
Bigfoot could migrate between the two areas during summer and
winter. There is enough food in both areas to support at less
a rogue male. Where elk, bear, and coyote, live in relative
comfort.
As for the sighting in Artesia, I see no way a creature
could live there or even get there! This sighting should
bedisregarded and as a mistake.
In conclusion I believe that there is a 10% chance that
Bigfoot is residing in New Mexico. Although I don't discount
the sights, having been in the area it is hard to imagine a
creature living here very long. The idea that a creature such
as Bigfoot traveling through the desert does not make much
sense. After living here nine years, I explored many areas
offorested land. I think that it's safer looking else where
unless a new sighting or two come to light.

[PAGE BREAK]

CEC
387 HIGH ST.
BRIDGEWATER, MA. 02324
[AD] 508-697-1497
Joseph M. De Andrade
President
Sunday Standard Times
MAGAZINE
August 27, 1989
INSIDE
This article is from the Boston magazine.
April 1988. Page 16.
JOHN URSINO
WILDLIFE
SASQUATCH
IN SUBURBIA
Y
OU DON'T HAVE TO GO

all the way to the red-
wood forests of the Pa-
cific Northwest to find a big-
foot creature, or a Sasquatch.
At least that's what Joseph
DeAndrade of Bridgewater
says.
DeAndrade, 33, a security
officer, had a close encounter
of the shaggy kind 10 years
ago, and now he leads expedi-
tions into the infamous
Bridgewater Triangle, searching
for an answer to the mystery
The Bridgewater Triangle.
which includes parts of
Bridgewater, West Bridgewater,
and Raynham, is notorious as
the scene of UFO and creature
Sightings, says DeAndrade.
And the stones aren't coming
from Bridgewater State Hospi-
tal, either. Some local police
say that they've heard about
such encounters, although
West Bridgewater patrolman
Philip Tuck. 50. insists, "I've
April 1-188
THE RE
been in this town 14 years, and
not once has a bigfoot been
reported.
"I myself have seen a big-
foot," says DeAndrade, refer-
ring to his 1978 experience in
the Hockomock Swamp, a
5.000-acre woodland tract that
spans several neighborhoods in
the Bridgewater Triangle. "I
saw it across a pond in the day-
time," he repeats. "It walked
like a man but real slow, like
Frankenstein. I turned my head
to tell my friend with me, then
it was gone.
Undaunted by skepticism.
DeAndrade also claims that he
and several fnends heard "hor-
rifying, evil, hungry" howls
during a 1985 Hockomock
monster search. And he says
that he will be leading "ade-

quately armed" expeditions
into the swamp again soon, in
the hope of bringing back some
physical evidence of the
creature.
With DeAndrade and his
creature seekers on the prowl
the bigfoot better watch its
step
or at least stay on its
JOCS
-David Gianatusto
Credit to Bonnie Stump-Shiraz■
Bigfoot in Rathbone?
'If it's a hoax,
someone did
a good job...
By MELANIE CONTY
Staff writer
RATHBONE Bigfoot may be
stomping around town, according to
people who found huge footprints,
hairs and uprooted vegetation near
an area pond. area residents suspect.
Officials at the New York state
Department of Environmental
Conservation and Cornell
University are examining the find-
and said they do not know who
ings.
or what they're from.
"If it's a hoax, then someone did a
pretty good job of setting this thing
up," said Michael McKeon, a DE■
spokesman in Albany. "And if it's
not a hoax. then we'll have to see if
Bigfoot's out there.
The prints were each 15 inches
long, five inches wide and embed-
ded at least an inch in the mud.
McKeon said.
They were spaced over 40 inches
apart and casts taken showed
bunions on the feet.
sure.
McKeon said he didn't believe the
claims at first. but now is not so
Nellie Ferry of 6788 Hardscrabble
Road spotted the prints Aug. 9.
when she and her husband. Joe.
were fishing at a neighbor's pond.
A few days later more showed up.

and then on Wednesday more
appeared on the pond's other side.
"I'm not saying (Bigfoot) is what
this thing is, but we're trying to get
an idea. Ferry said.
"The DEC said it's not human.
Neighbors in this rural area about
six miles outside of Addison say
there are intrigued and a bit anxious
about the situation.
· but it's not an animal."
They report hearing noises - and
sometimes a stench
the remote pond.
coming from
"My daughter rides her horse up
there." said one woman.
"That's our back vard. Tha's why
we live up here because we feel safe.
Now, I don't feel so safe.
Many of the neighbors don't want
their names used.
"People will think we are crazy,
she said.
■ See BIG, Page 2A
NELLIE FERRY points to an area of a large footprint, some of which has been washed away. The Leader/John Kellehe

[PAGE BREAK]

Director, Ray Crowe
WESTERN BIGFOOT SOCIETY
Sample Newsletter $2.50
Membership and Newsletter $20.00
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AND STUDY GROUP
For any sighting or tracks
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